SUPPLEMENT TO

THE FRIEND.

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THE FRIEND.

AUGUST 1, 1881.

A FRESH BREEZE FROM KOHALA.—The friends and Trustees of Oahu College are looking out to learn which way the wind blows. Here is a fresh breeze from Hawaii:

"You who speak through the press, pray keep up the fire, now that you have kindled it, and that too under favorable auspices, as it seems to me. Keep the thing aglow."

Our correspondent adds: "It seems too bad to be drawing on the Home Community (unless, indeed, from old Sandwich Islanders) for this endowment. Can't it be made out here? Trust in God, and try again."

Such encouraging language ought to make the Trustrees feel confident and nerve them to make a strong appeal for both rebuilding and endowment.

ANOTHER BREEZE FROM HAWAII FOR OAHU COLLEGE.—H. M. W., Esq., from Kau, thus writes:

"I am heartily in sympathy with you here, in regard to Oahu College, and I know there are many others who have the same feeling. An *Aloha* for the Institution, and a hope that some action may be taken which shall bring forth a rich Endowment harvest for it, making it more useful to the rising generation of both our native and foreign-born population. Take the catalogue of those who have already received instruction at Punahou, resident here and abroad, and mark the names of those able to contribute by the thousand dollars, and then add the names of the wealthy friends of the Islands, living abroad, who received the foundation of their income here, and who will probably consider it a pleasure rather than a burden to join in the contribution, and you can easily reckon on a noble Endowment of $100,000 for Punahou. Go ahead with this Punahou Endowment, until success crowns your efforts."

PRINCELY GIFTS TO COLLEGES.—The sum of $19,000,000 has been given by private individuals in this country towards the cause of education within the past fifteen months.—*New York Independent.*

The Pure Word.

Psalm CXIX. 140.

BY REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

"Thy word is very pure;"
As springs among the hills,
Where the soft rain distils,
And sinks to caverns low,
And thence in overflow
Glides down the valleys green
To gladden all the scene,
And give the cattle drink
Beside the water brink,
So is thy word, a blessed fountain,
That floweth from thy holy mountain.

"Thy word is very pure;"
As crystals in the light
Transparent to the sight
Seem touched with living hues;
As when the diamond dews
Give beauty to the morn
First in the azure born,
Thy word reveals thy love
In beauty from above;
And we sit in the radiance tender
Till earth is bathed in holy splendor.

"Thy word is very pure;"
'Tis gold unmixed with dross,
With gain in every loss;
It holds the healer's art
For every troubled heart,
Till pain is driven hence
With health to soul and sense;
Thy servant loves it well,
Let him the rapture tell;
The spring flows on, a boundless river,
From thee, O Lord, the royal giver.

☞ Let us remember that we cannot fairly throw ourselves upon God's fatherly care unless we also do our best to do His will. To be able to feel this freedom, we should be of the number of those to whom He has pledged Himself that all things shall work together for good; and that class is the class of those who "love God." To throw ourselves upon Him is an act of love, and it is a hypocritical act unless it is connected with a sincere resolution to obey Him.—*Canon Mozley.*

According to the report of the Commissioners of Education, the people of the United States expend upwards of $86,000,000 annually in sustaining the public school system, which is intended to overcome the ignorance that is felt to be dangerous to the liberty of the country.—*Exchange.*

A HIGHER CHRISTIAN EDUCATION,

— AND —

ITS CLAIMS UPON THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY

OF THE

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A DISCOURSE,

PREACHED IN FORT STREET CHURCH,
Sabbath Evening, July 10, 1881,

— BY —

REV. S. C. DAMON.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Proverb 22:6. "*Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*"

This precept, or proverb of Solomon, is ordinarily applied to the religious education of little children; but such an application is quite too narrow and restricted. I see no good reason why it should not apply to that broad and comprehensive training which goes to fit the young for the responsible duties of this life, and the retributions of the life to come. Every child has many teachers. His parents are his earliest, but soon other teachers come forward to perform their part, and contribute their influence to that training which every child must receive. This training is not confined to mere childhood, but extends forward to youth—even to manhood. Supposing the word *train* to partake of a military character, then children must undergo a long course of discipline, for soldiers undergo *training* as long as they are soldiers. They never cease to be trained.

I propose now giving the term a much broader application than that usually given. I would apply it to the higher departments of an education. Train up a child, not only when very young, but keep training that child until he or she becomes a full-grown man or woman. President Jones remarked to the graduating class, on pre-

senting their Diplomas, "Your education, remember, has now just commenced."

I propose now to speak of "*The Importance of a Higher Christian Education, and its Claims upon the Foreign Community of the Hawaiian Islands.*"

First:—We belong to a race leading the van in the Christian civilization of the world. Our affinity of race demands of the English-speaking portion of our Island community that we do not rest satisfied with a limited primary education for our children. To read, to write and cypher are not enough for the foreign children on these islands. They should enjoy an education corresponding with that of the rising generation in America, in England, and on the Continent of Europe. The standard of education in all those countries has been gradually rising, and now our standard must correspond to theirs. There is a growing international sympathy among all the leading nations of the world upon the subject of a higher education. This appears in those great International Expositions which have been held in London, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia. We belong to a race leading off in all educational matters. It is for us then, so far as possible, to come forward and take our position in this advancing column, which is now pressing so hard upon the opposing array of ignorance and superstition in heathen lands. It was one of the grandest strategic movemnets of the last half of the 18th century that Christians in England sent Missionaries to Tahiti, and an equally grand movement that during the first half of the 19th century Christians in America threw out an advanced post upon these Islands. Our fathers "builded better than they knew." The American Board of Missions spared neither men nor money to build up on these Islands a Christian civilization. They laid their plans not only to preach the gospel, but to encourage the higher departments of Christian education. At Lahainaluna and Punahou we may see their foundations and plans. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, one of the best friends of Oahu College, says a nation cannot be spoken of as truly civilized, until it sustains a well endowed college.

These institutions are an exponent of what our race—the Anglo-Saxon race—is doing elsewhere. An American College is the typical institution that is now taking its position in almost every part of the world. Glance your eyes abroad to Robert College, in Constantinople, the Syrian College, in Beyrout, and similar colleges in other parts of the Turkish Empire. In Japan, in China, in Brazil, and South Africa, similar colleges are gradually arising in the interests of science and the higher departments of a Christian education. We have our Oahu College, established and partially endowed by the American Board of Missions, and the Hawaiian Government.

The race to which we belong—including the English and American branches of that race—is nobly leading the advancing column of the great Christian educational army that is marching around the world. On its banner might well be inscribed "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Second:—The American Board of Missions left an unfinished work on these Islands, to be carried forward and completed.

This is the work the generation now upon the islands is expected to complete. It is labor in the higher departments of education. The Government most considerately looks after the common schools. According to the showing of the President of the Board of Education, on a recent occasion, it appears that in the lower departments and some of the higher grades, the work is being nobly and successfully accomplished. "Not less than 100 persons of foreign extraction," said Mr. Bishop, "are now engaged in teaching the English language in Government and independent schools." This indicates that the unfinished work is being accomplished. Some of the teachers were born and educated here, but most are from abroad. Hawaii ought to supply her own teachers, educated on the ground. Such an institution as Oahu College is needed as a Normal school for teachers. Remarked Judge Hartwell, who knows well the condition of education in this country and America: "Oahu College should have an endowment of at least $100,000, from the income of which three chairs, say of English literature, mathematics and the classics, could be filled with first-class men. When this is done, this country will be safer and happier than it is now. No country is safe until it establishes the nobility of letters on a sound basis."

That Oahu College has done a noble work is acknowledged, but its means are too limited. The time has come to take an advanced step. Our youth must not only be trained in the common and primary departments, but in the higher. They must be *trained up*. To remain where we now are is no more nor less than for the children of rich foreigners on these islands to be educated in a Mission school. Children and youth now educated at Oahu College, are as truly beneficiaries of the American Board of Missions, as are the children of the inhabitants of the Micronesian Islands. The foreign community has done *next to nothing* for endowing Oahu College. The unfinished work left by the American Board, it is now proposed to carry forward. Who will come forward and help? Mr. P. C. Jones, on the 4th of July, remarked: "America is the best friend Hawaii ever had. She it was that first sent the gospel to this people, and though the Missionary fathers have mostly passed away, yet their names are not only dear to all Americans, but to all Hawaiians as well. She was the first to recognize the independence of Hawaii. She has given us a treaty that is *pouring wealth into this land*, and which has also increased the trade with other nations." Now, what I am pleading for is, that some of this abounding wealth may be diverted into channels which invigorate our higher seminaries of learning. Standing in this pulpit, pleading for Home Evangelization, in June, 1879, I argued that the higher education of the people was a part of that Evangelization, and I furthermore remarked, "when the scheme of annexation was agitated some twenty and more years ago, it was stipulated that one tenth part of the 1,000,000 of dollars to be paid for these islands was to be devoted to the higher institutions of learning, and Oahu College was to be handsomely endowed. I have regretted that when Reciprocity was initiated and secured, the cause of higher education was not to receive a generous portion of the duties remitted on sugar and other island exports to the United States. One tenth of duties remitted during the "seven years of plenty," would have been a handsome contribution to the higher purposes of education." I still hope something generous and noble will he done by private contribution. Here let me remark, that unless we do something worthy of the cause of education, and to carry forward the unfinished work left for us to perform, I fear a portion of that "woe" pronounced by our Savior on the Jews of his generation, will fall on us, for, like them, we are disposed to garnish the sepulchres of the Missionary fathers, and "build the tombs of the prophets," but are we willing to give and labor to carry forward the work of higher education which they initiated and committed to our hands? This remains to be seen. In no way can the children and grandchildren of the Missionary fathers and mothers confer higher honor upon them than by building a noble structure upon the foundation which they laid. The present and coming generations on these islands need to keep this noble purpose continually before their minds. Let it not be said that the spirit of the Missionary fathers has degenerated into a low, time-serving, money-getting and mercenary race for gain. Is

there not danger lest "All hearts are chilled in the selfish prayer for gold?" Hence, I call upon all to awake and complete the unfinished work that has been left to us!

Third:—The present Generation owes an Honest Debt, in this line of Christian Benevolence.

There are few communities in the world which have been more signally blessed, directly and indirectry, through the influence of Christian Missions, than our Island community. I refer not alone to the native population, but to the foreign as well. Fortunes have been accumulated on the Hawaiian Islands, that never would have been accumulated but for the influence of Christian Missions. How can the debt of obligation resting upon those thus blessed be discharged in a more becoming and appropriate manner, than by doing something for the higher education of the present and future generations of these islands?

Furthermore, our foreign island community embrcaes an uncommon number of educated men and women. Many of these have been educated at the best of schools and colleges in America and Europe. Do not they owe a debt which may legitimalely be discharged in building up schools and seminaries on these islands, where the higher branches may be taught? Suppose a few go abroad for their education, yet a majority of those born here will here obtain all their education, and they should enjoy the best that can be afforded. I have carefully studied the character of schools and colleges in other lands, and unless a youth is bound for a professional career, I think that here he may be as well educated as in other lands. We should aim to see our children and grandchildren as well educated as possible, without going abroad. The men of means and education owe a debt which they are now called upon to discharge. When approached, many reply: "We cannot help until we are out of debt." Most merchants and planters acknowledged as worth one, two, or three hundred thousand dollars, owing debts amounting to one quarter or one tenth, are probably as near out of debt as they ever will be. Debts are a necessary incumbrance to many business men. Get rid of debts as soon as possible, but do not wait until all are paid before engaging in deeds of genuine benevolence.

There is no one thing that our island Christian community so much needs as a few examples of noble, Christian young men in the professional and business circles, who indicate that they are accumulating wealth with which to do good. There are Christian enterprises on these islands needing them sadly, and the healthy development of our churches require that these enterprises should be carried forward. I do believe the building up of good schools of a high order, is among the most useful methods of Christian benevolence. We owe a debt which should be discharged in this particular line. This leads me to remark, in the

Fourth place:—The rising Generation among Foreigners, Demands that a step Forward and Upward should be taken.

The rising generation has claims upon those possessing the means, which can only be answered by our doing all in our power for their mental and moral improvement. Remarked the late Pastor of this church, Mr. Frear, at the Punahou Festival, "I regret to leave these islands under any circumstances, but chiefly do I regret on account of my children. Wherever I go, be it to the West coast, or be it farther East, I shall never find a place with which I am so thoroughly satisfied as Punahou. Once my children entered this institution I felt perfectly at ease concerning them. A noble work has been done here. There is more to do, and I rejoice that the means for doing it will shortly be provided"

This parting testimony of your Pastor, respecting Oahu College, I trust will be remembered. When we have such testimony respecting the usefulness of this institution with its limited resources, it must seem as if the members of this church and congregation, and this whole foreign community on the Hawaiian Islands, would need no other appeal to be made upon them ere they came forward, not with limited amounts, but with generous contributions. Standing here and pleading in behalf of the foreign children of this Kingdom, I beseech our monied men, and those possessed of limited means, to come forward and place at the disposal of the Trustees of Oahu College all they need to keep the present buildings from decay, and to re-build such as the absolute necessities of the College demand. As one gentleman has expressed it, Oahu College has been the spiritual nursery of the Bethel and Fort Street Churches. Yet what have the members of these churches and congregations done for that institution, except paying term-bills, and in some instances most reluctantly? Friends of education, guardians of the young, well-wishers to humanity and the Church of Christ, has not the time arrived for you to come forward and sustain the Trustees by your generous contributions, and for those Trustees to go forward laying their plans, and calling upon you for the requisite aid?

Out from among the children of the various nationalities and races now settling upon these islands, it will be strange if many noble and educated men and women do not arise, if they shall enjoy the opportunity of a higher education. Not to respond in a becoming manner indicates that we are unfit to occupy the position we now hold, and it becomes us to step aside and give place to others. The young are appealing to us in tones which I trust will not pass unheeded, "Train us up in the way we should go, and when we are old we will not depart form it. Give us the highest Christian education that can be imparted on these islands. Let it no longer be said to your reproach, by the President of Oahu College, standing on those hallowed grounds, "we have to teach chemistry without a laboratory, astronomy without a telescope, natural history only from books. More men and more machinery are what we need." Present accommodations and apparatus are meagre and unsatisfactory. The appliances are not what they should be to carry out our Minister Comly's suggestions:

"It seems to me that that education is most liberal which best fits and equips men and women for their life work. There is so much to do and so little time to do it in, we need the very best tools to work with. This is what education should do for us: it should teach us how to use the tools.

It is said that, coming into the presence of the Apollo, the body insensibly assumes a nobler posture. It seems to me that there are moral and intellectual natures of such purity and elevation and strength, that one insensibly assumes a more upright and noble attitude in the serene presence of their spotless lives. This is the highest education—to be so fitted to give out strength and sweetness that the divine essence of love—of strengthening and helping and saving—may pour out from one's daily life like a never ceasing benediction, lifting all souls toward God, the Father Everlasting."

Fifth:—The Church of Christ Demands that a Noble Effort should now be made.

The appeal now made for the re-building, enlargement and endowment of Oahu College is not made on the ground that this is an institution where Christianity is ignored, and the Bible as a text book cast aside. No one will question the fact that the original school there started in 1841, was upon Christian principles. Around it centered the prayers of the Missionaries. In the charter of 1849 it is spoken of as "a school for the training of youth in the various branches of a Christian education." This clause is repeated when it was re-chartered as Oahu College, in 1853. In the late published catalogue the statement

is made: "The aim of the Trustees has always been to secure a high standard of Christian life, as well as a high degree of intellectual culture. To this end a Biblical recitation was made a part of the regular course of study." Here is the basis, the immovable foundation upon which Oahu College now stands. We do not believe in a merel y secular education for the young. They have immortal souls to be trained, as well as minds to be educated. We advocate the training of man's whole nature. Our ideas upon this subject are aptly and eloquently set forth in Prof. Alexander's oration, on our late Anniversary. We inscribe upon our banner "*Christo et Ecclesiae*," as triumphantly as did the Puritans two hundred and fifty years ago when they laid the foundations of Harvard University. All willing to labor with us, marshalling under this banner, we welcome to our ranks, and invite to aid by their contributions.

This enterprise is in harmony with that broad phalanx of educational and Christian undertakings which is now marching around the globe, leaving in its rear—not burning cities and devastated fields—not mourning widows and helpless orphans—but lofty cathedrals in cities, churches in villages, and a school-house in every hamlet or at every cross-roads, while hill-tops and [gra]minent eminences are surmounted with [c]olleges, seminaries, and institutions, from whose towering domes, spires and observatories, Science and Christianity flash out their cheerful rays. Yes, the time may come when telephonic tidings shall be communicated from one school to another in separate lands, until Cowper's poetic idea shall become a matter-of-fact:

> "The dwellers in the vales, and on the rocks,
> Shout to each other; and mountain tops,
> From distant mountains, catch the flying joy."

Are we not most favorably situated on this gem of the Pacific to form a connection between the Continents of America and Asia? Here the Orient and Occident meet. For us not to be laboring, praying and giving to bring about this sublime event would indicate that our souls are dead to all noble, generous, grand and Christian sentiments. I have a better opinion of my fellow-Christians and citizens on the Hawaiian Islands. A portion of our island community has subscribed many thousands for an Academy of Music, and additional thousands for a Park, and for their support expect to add annually many more thousands. I do think the time has come when the Christian community and friends of Education ought to do something noble for Oahu College.

I fancy no apology on my part is needed for the warmth with which I have now given expression to my utterances; allow me to add that my residence on these islands is coeval with the existence of Oahu College. I have been present at 33 of its 40 Annual Examinations. I have been a Trustee for about 30 years, and personally acquainted with all its teachers and most of its pupils. My sons have been there educated, and I hope, for generations to come, my descendants will be there trained. I recognize the good which the school has done, is doing, and is destined to accomplish, although I might not express my ideas upon this point in language as elegant and eloquent as did Mr. Dole at our late Anniversary. He said: "And, we find that the waters of the Punahou spring—a current so soft and weak that a hand might stop it or turn it aside—have flowed around the world; today they refresh the war-worn fields of the Southern States, they irrigate the mountain slopes of Spain, they water the islands of Japan, they have trickled through the wastes of China, their music is heard amid the Southern Seas"

I entertain no doubts or misgivings respecting the final success of the institution. In many ways I am encountering reminders which convince me that my years of Ministerial labors are drawing to a close. I have been invited to meet in Council with the Churches and Christian Ministers of Honolulu, for the settlement and dismissal of four ordained and settled Pastors of this Church, and yet my Ministry commenced in this city ten years before this Church was organized. Great and marked have been the changes which I have witnessed in this part of the world, but I rejoice that here I have been privileged to preach the Gospel in harmony with my brethren, and for a few more years I hope this privilege may still be granted to me. There is one enterprise, however, that most earnestly I desire to see accomplished, and that is the building up and generous endowment of Oahu College. I may be lukewarm and tame upon many subjects which ought to engage my attention, but upon this I am full of enthusiasm, and this is no sudden impulse. This has always been my feeling; and this feeling has always burned most fervently after my visits to my native country, and foreign lands. Never has the feeling gathered so much strength and intensity as when last year I passed under the shadow of the universities and colleges of America and Europe. I came back, and seeing what a glorious future lies before the islands, I am keenly alive to the possibilities that lie within our grasp, if we improve the golden opportunity. I seem to be listening to a voice coming to us over the centuries, and increasing in its richness, depth and intensity; first uttered by Solomon, the wise man, and echoed by the wise men, the teachers and educators of succeeding ages, and confirmed by Him who "Spake as never man spake:" "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." If we follow this precept, coming generations, to the end of time, will rise up to approve what we have done; and not only shall we have their approval, but the approval of Him who, welcoming us to His courts and mansions above, will say, "Well done! good and faithful servants." Entering that world of bliss and glory, our education, commenced on earth, will be perpetuated throughout Eternity's endless ages.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

We copy the following from General Armstrong's last Report, showing that endowment is much needed:

"I have repeatedly urged the need of an endowment fund which should yield an income of not less than ten thousand dollars. The ten thousand a year from the State may, by the terms of the grant, be at any time withdrawn. This institution should, as soon as possible, have an invested fund of

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

There would then be over twenty thousand dollars a year to collect, for current expenses, to say nothing of funds for building and improvements; but public interest, never so strong as now, would, I think, readily supply that. A measure of dependence on the people is well.

I would suggest the following treatment of the Endowment question, supposing that the fund would yield not over four per cent. interest:

For expense of administration (Principal and Treasurer's salaries)..	$100,000
For a "Foundation," the income of which would forever pay the salary of a teacher of useful, practical knowledge to the Negro and Indian races	15,000

Not less than twelve such foundations are needed. But a large fund for general purposes is the most desirable.

Negro and Indian civilization need as strong and permanent foundations as any other. The idea of Hampton is to always meet the need of the day; *to do what is needed most and what is needed now.*

The salaries of our forty-one officers and teachers amount to $25,000 per year. A seventy dollor scholarship for each of 350 students would amount to $24 500. Government does not pay the tuition of Indians.

The annual cost of the Hampton Institute is about $42,000, of which $10,000 are paid by the State, as interest on the Agricultural College land fund; the rest is given by friends, chiefly in the form of annual scholarships."